twentieth century had become more profitable than wheat. Dover was still the largest city in Kent County, although smaller than Wilmington and Newark. Smyrna, Leipsic, Little Creek and other towns in the eastern part of Kent County also expanded slightly during this period.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries also saw the increasing commercialization of southern New Castle and Kent Counties. Light manufacturing, including carriage making and cabinetmaking, and foodstuff processing, including canning and juice/syrup production, became an important part of the Delaware economy. Smyrna and Dover were the site of most of this commercial and manufacturing activity, although other areas including Camden-Wyoming and Frederica were involved. The International Latex Corporation, established near Dover in 1939, was the first large manufacturer not utilizing local raw materials to locate in Kent County. Since World War II, other manufacturers, including General Foods and Scott Paper, have located in the County and together represent a significant addition to the economy of the study area.

The late nineteenth century also saw the continued growth of different ethnic communities in Kent County, particularly of Amish and Mennonites in the area west of Dover and of "Moors" in the Cheswold area. A number of prosperous Amish and Mennonite farms still exist in the county. The "Moors" of Delaware are a group of people who claim a common descent from a number of Black, Indian, and European ancestors. Until the early twentieth century, the Moors maintained their own schools and in World War I and II insisted on being listed as a seperate race. As with the Amish and Mennonites, the Moor community exists today.

The patterning and density of settlement in Delaware, and the study area specifically, have been strongly influenced by several factors throughout its history: 1) an agrarain economy; 2) the commodity demands of large markets, first Europe and the West Indies, and later domestic commercial-industrial centers, and 3) transportation facilities. The completion of the Dupont Highway in 1923 linked the northern and southern sections of the state and helped to complete the shift in agricultural production towards non-local markets and open new areas to productive agriculture. Improved transportation in the twentieth century also brought a decline in the importance of the many small crossroad and "corner" communities that had sprung up in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

RESEARCH METHODS

GENERAL RESEARCH METHODS

Each of the study areas was subjected to a preliminary reconnaissance to determine the surface visibility of the ground surfaces and to determine the percentage of the area which was wooded and could not be studied with surface survey. All

locations targeted for surface and subsurface study were identified, landowners and/or tenants notified of our survey intentions, and permission requested from each. Most landowners granted access; however, where access was denied, the land was not surveyed.

Surface survey of locations within the study area consisted of walking the fields in regularly spaced intervals. The extent of surface visibility was noted for each field and expressed as a percent figure. It is an estimate of the visible ground surface versus the vegetated surface and is an impressionistic figure best considered to be a relative, rather than absolute value. So as to organize the pedestrian survey, each of the study areas was divided into numbered subareas. Figures 15-23 show the subarea divisions with each of the project areas. The subareas were designed to be roughly equal in size and were delineated by prominent features like roads and perennial streams.

The term "locus" was employed to initially designate discrete artifact concentrations found during the surface survey and was defined as any area with at least one flake, a few pieces of fire-cracked rock or a concentration of historic materials. The very thin scatter of historic materials found throughout many large fields was regarded as "field scatter" associated with cultivation and fertilization . A locus was later determined to constitute an archaeological site if it possessed more than a few artifacts given an area's visibility and erosion conditions. Thus, an archaeological site is here defined as the location of prehistoric and/or historic activity as expressed by an artifact concentration. Each locus was given a letter designation within the subarea.

Prehistoric fire-cracked rock, debitage, and historic artifacts found during the pedestrian survey were generally not collected. However, these materials were counted and recorded for each locus. Collected were all chipped and ground stone tools, utilized flakes, prehistoric ceramics, and diagnostic historic artifacts.

Following the pedestrian survey, wooded sections of the study areas were examined to see if any might be appropriate locations for subsurface testing. The intent was to overcome any bias in the pedestrian survey introduced by the selectivity of farmers for arable land and to compare wooded and tilled land for prehistoric site selectivity. It was also hoped that the woodlots would produce sites in unplowed contexts. Many of the wooded areas had slopes which were too steep for testing, or were poorly drained and, therefore, unlikely locations for archaeological sites. Nonetheless, many of the wooded areas were possible site locations and sub-surface testing produced remains of unplowed prehistoric archaeological sites. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of one-by-one meter test units which were numbered consecutively within each subarea. All prehistoric and historic artifacts recovered from the excavated test units were collected.

FIGURE 15

Subarea Locations – Smyrna Study Area 12

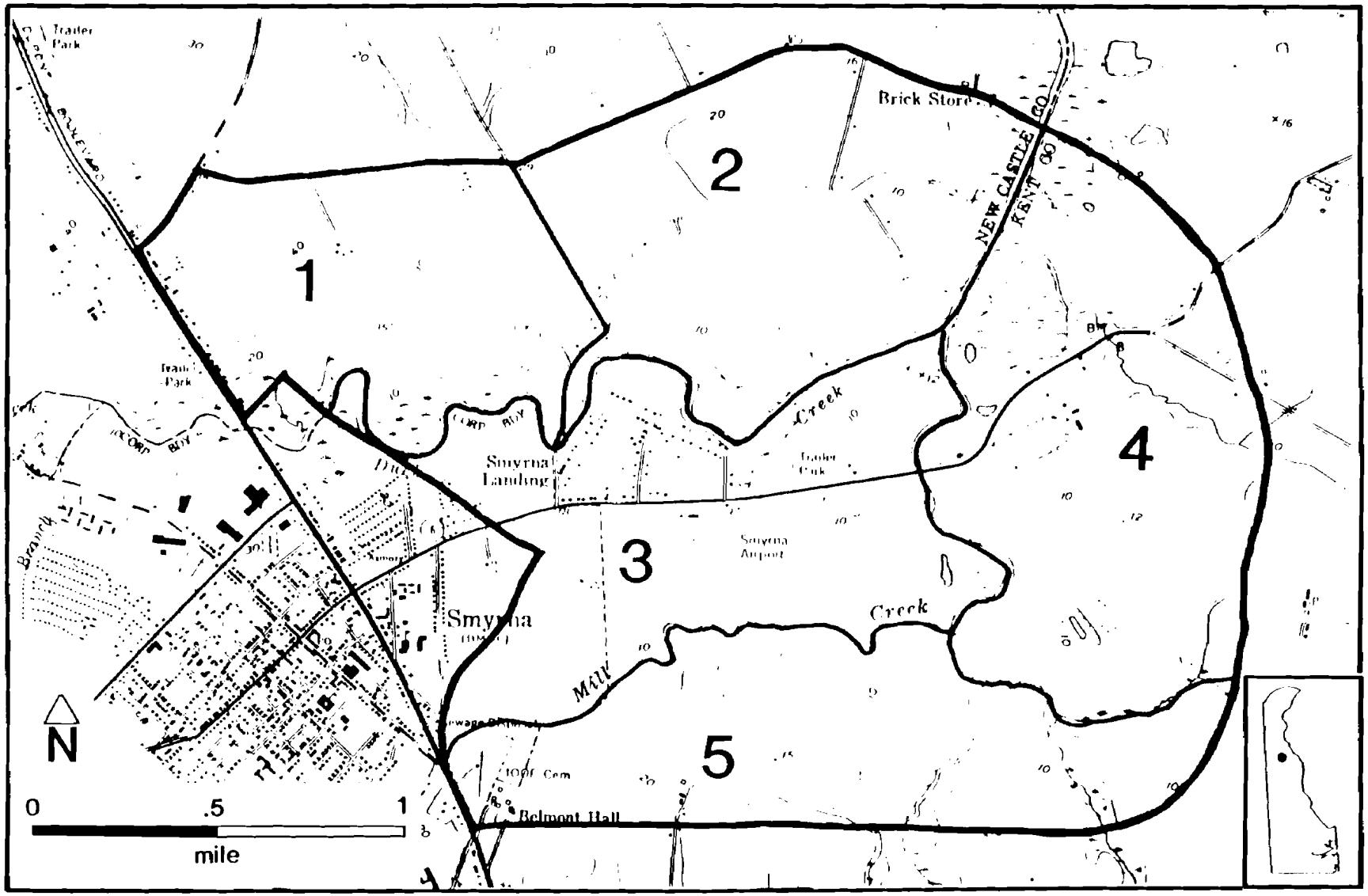


FIGURE 16

Subarea Locations – Leipsic Study Area 3

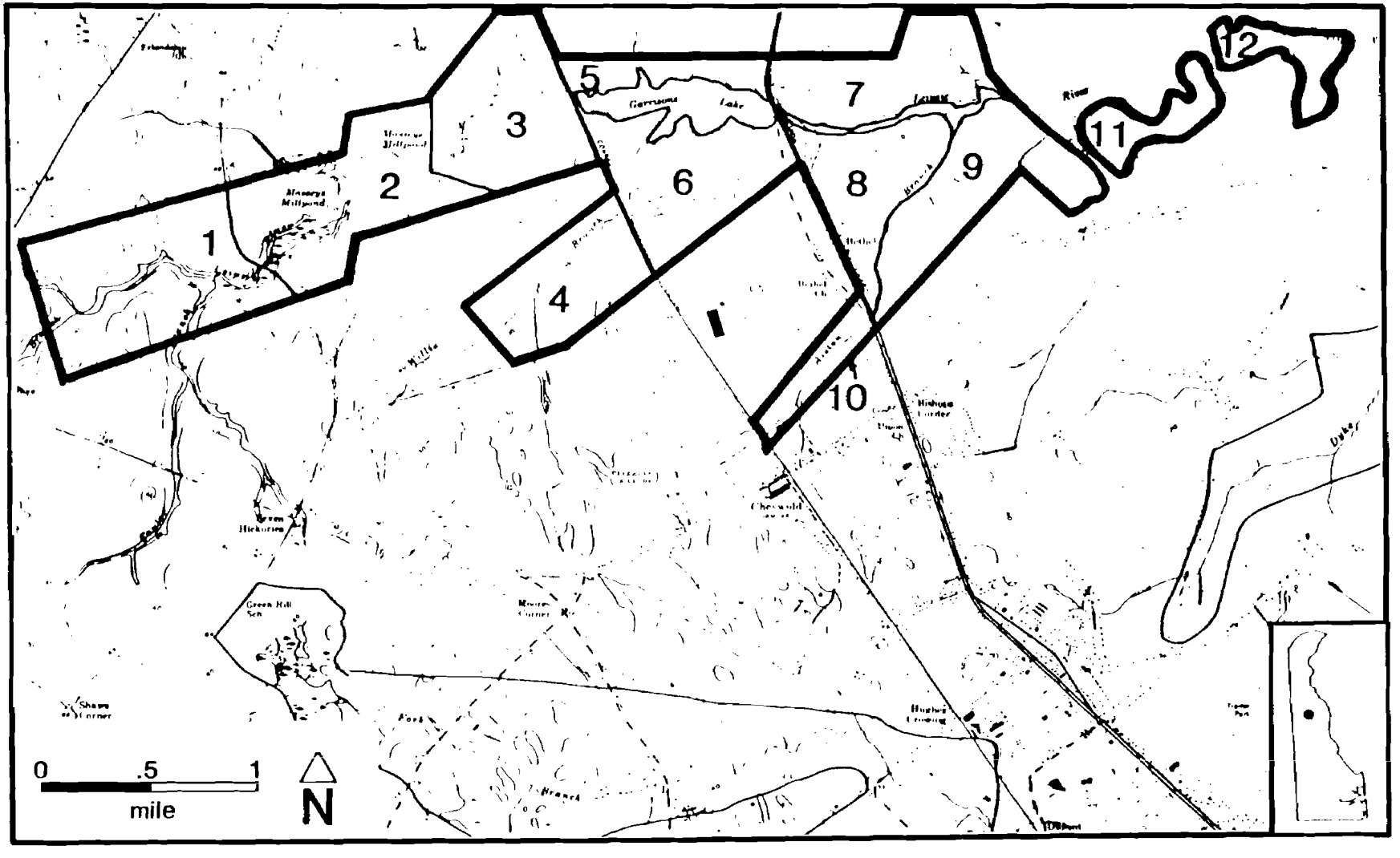


FIGURE 17

Subarea Locations –
Dyke and Muddy Branches Study Area 10

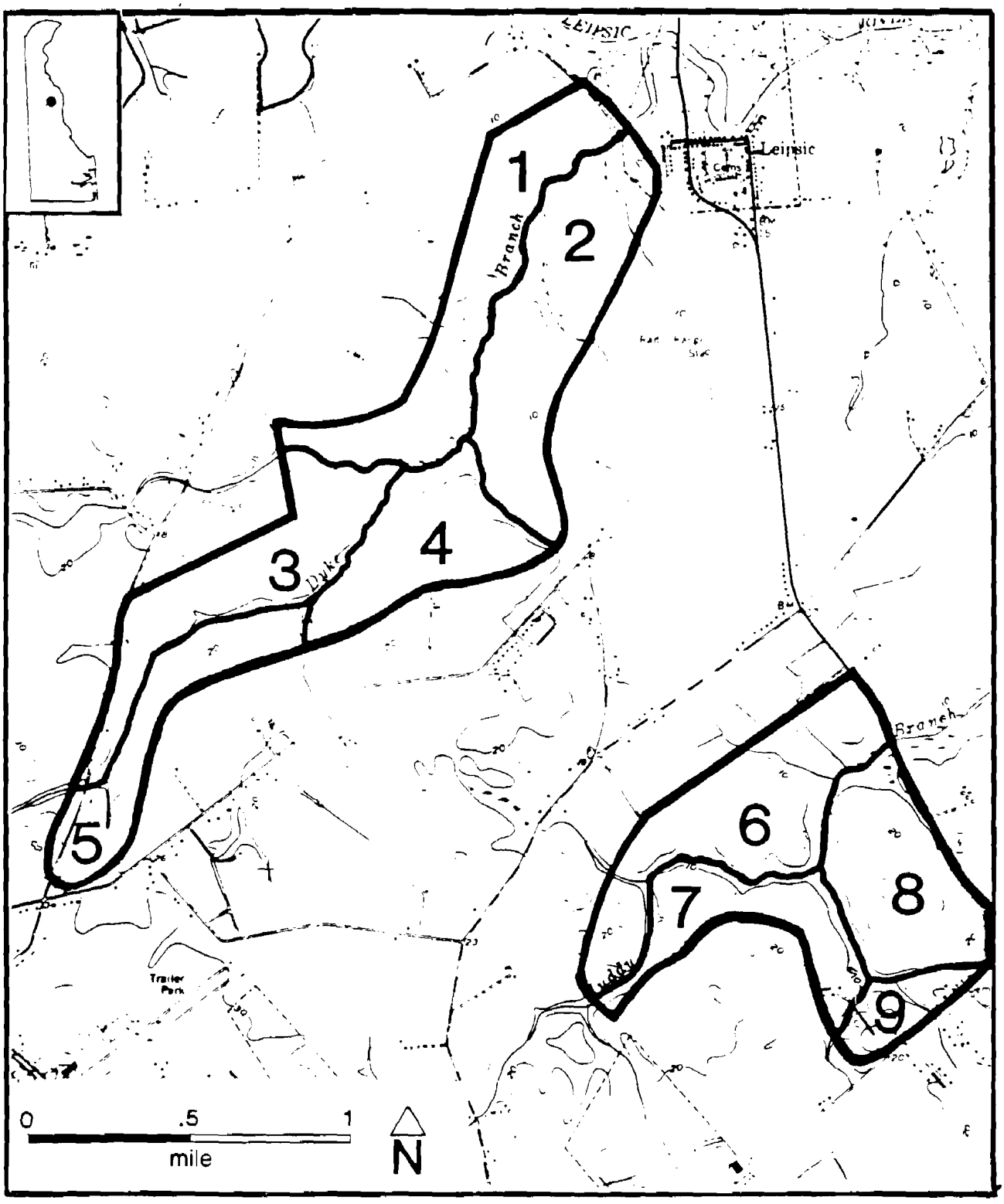


FIGURE 18

Subarea Locations – Hughes Crossing Study Area 6

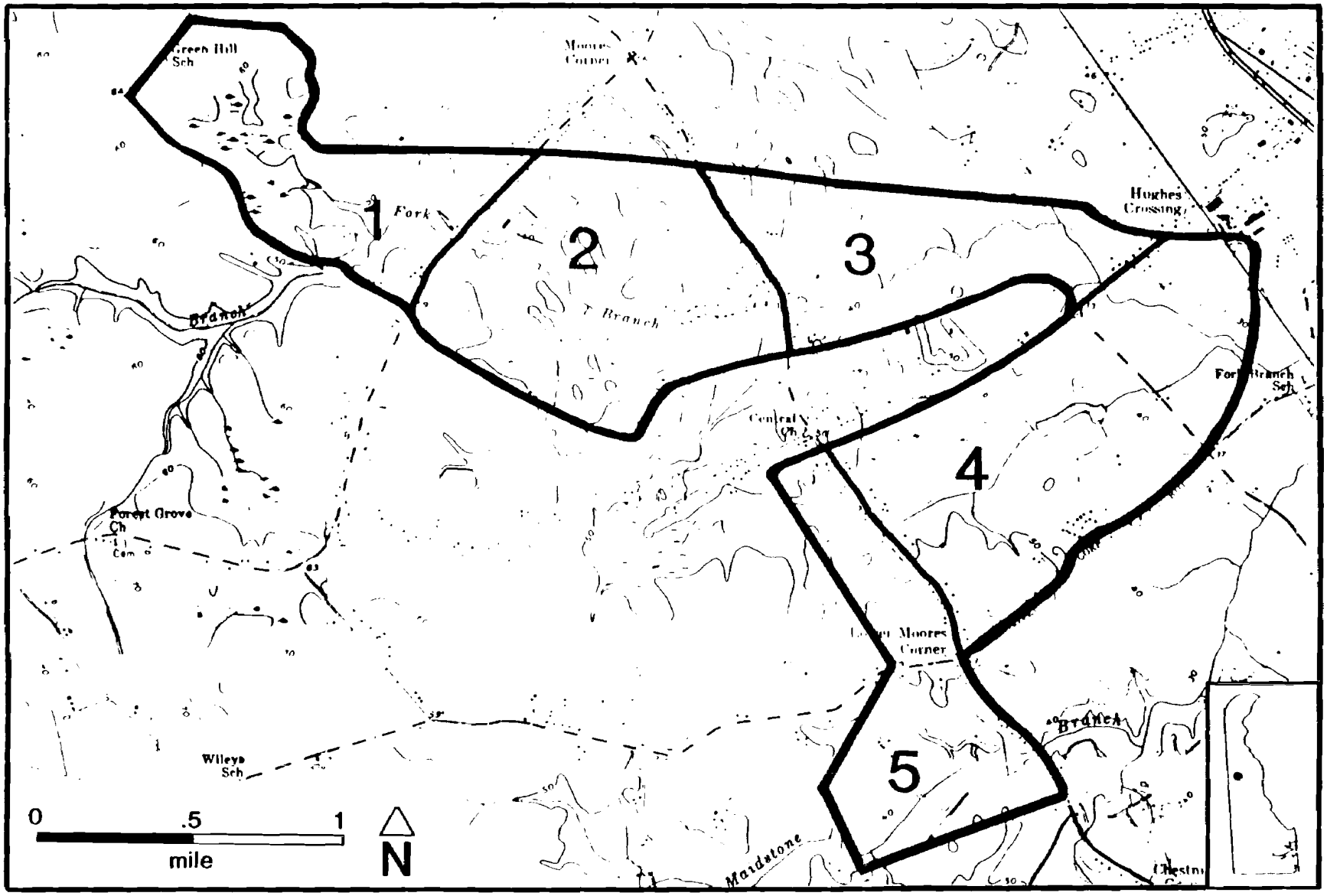


FIGURE 19

Subarea Locations – Chestnut Grove StudyArea 8

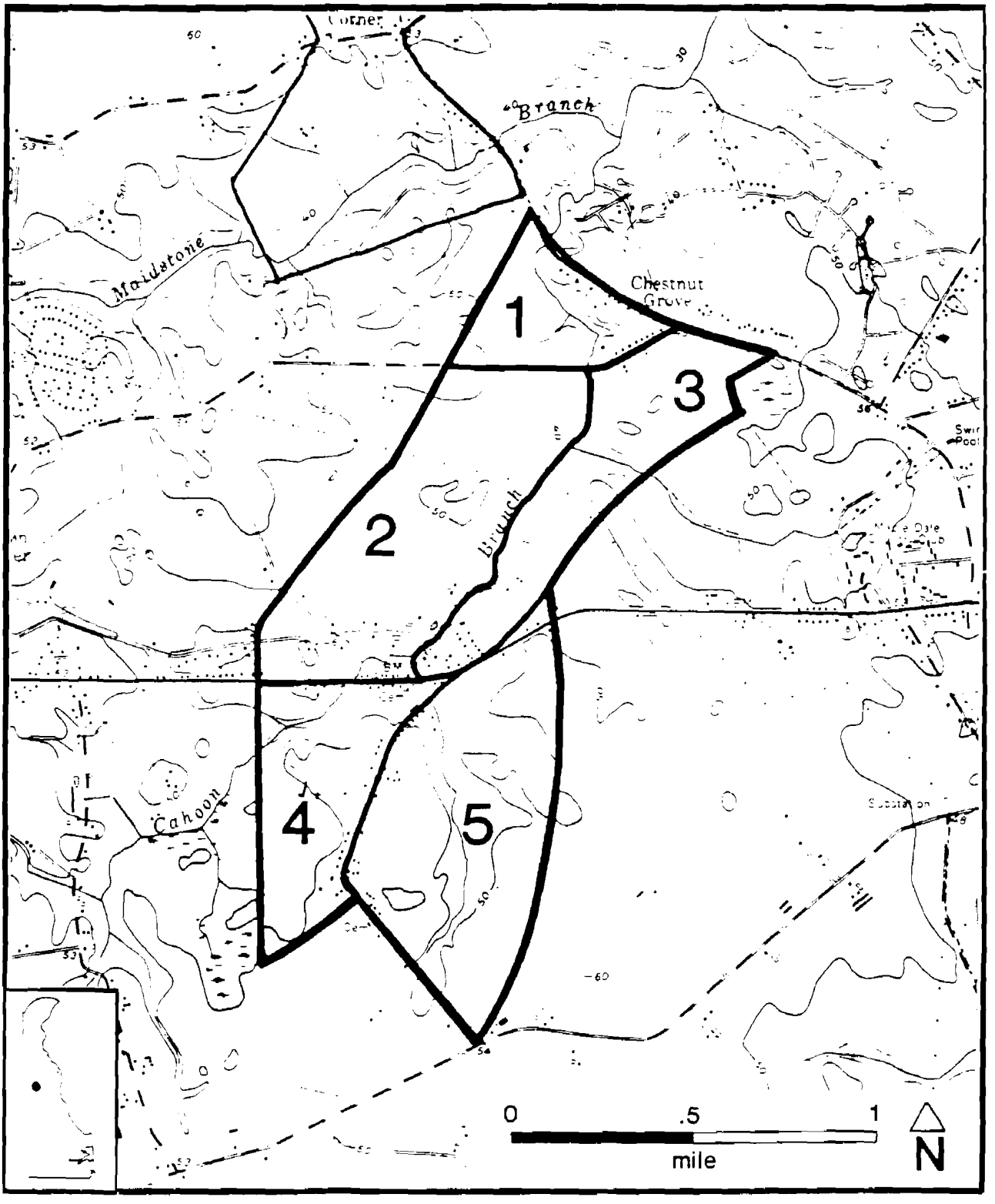


FIGURE 20

Subarea Locations – Little River/Pipe Elm Branch Study Area 5

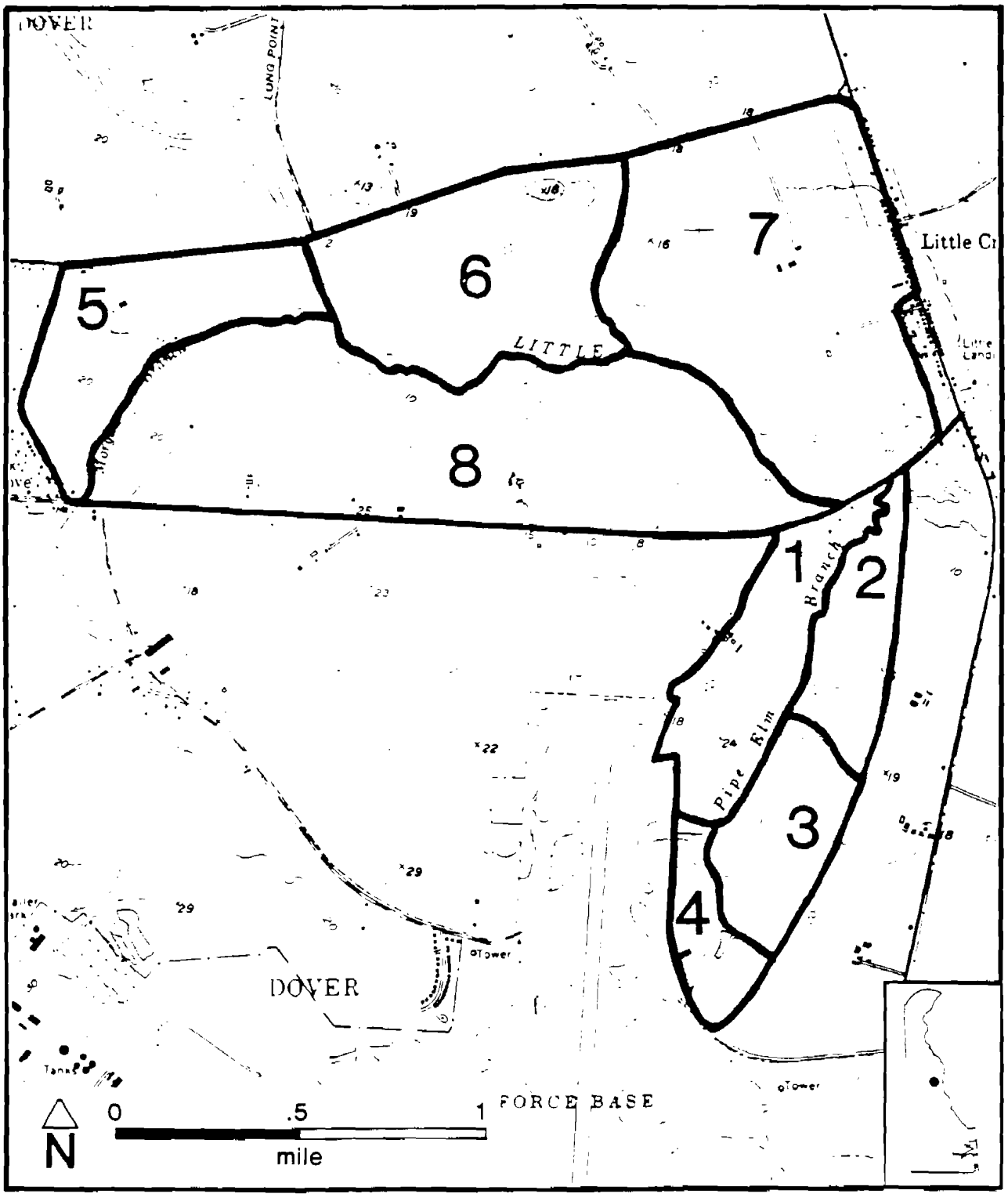


FIGURE 21

Subarea Locations – Wyoming Lake Study Area 9

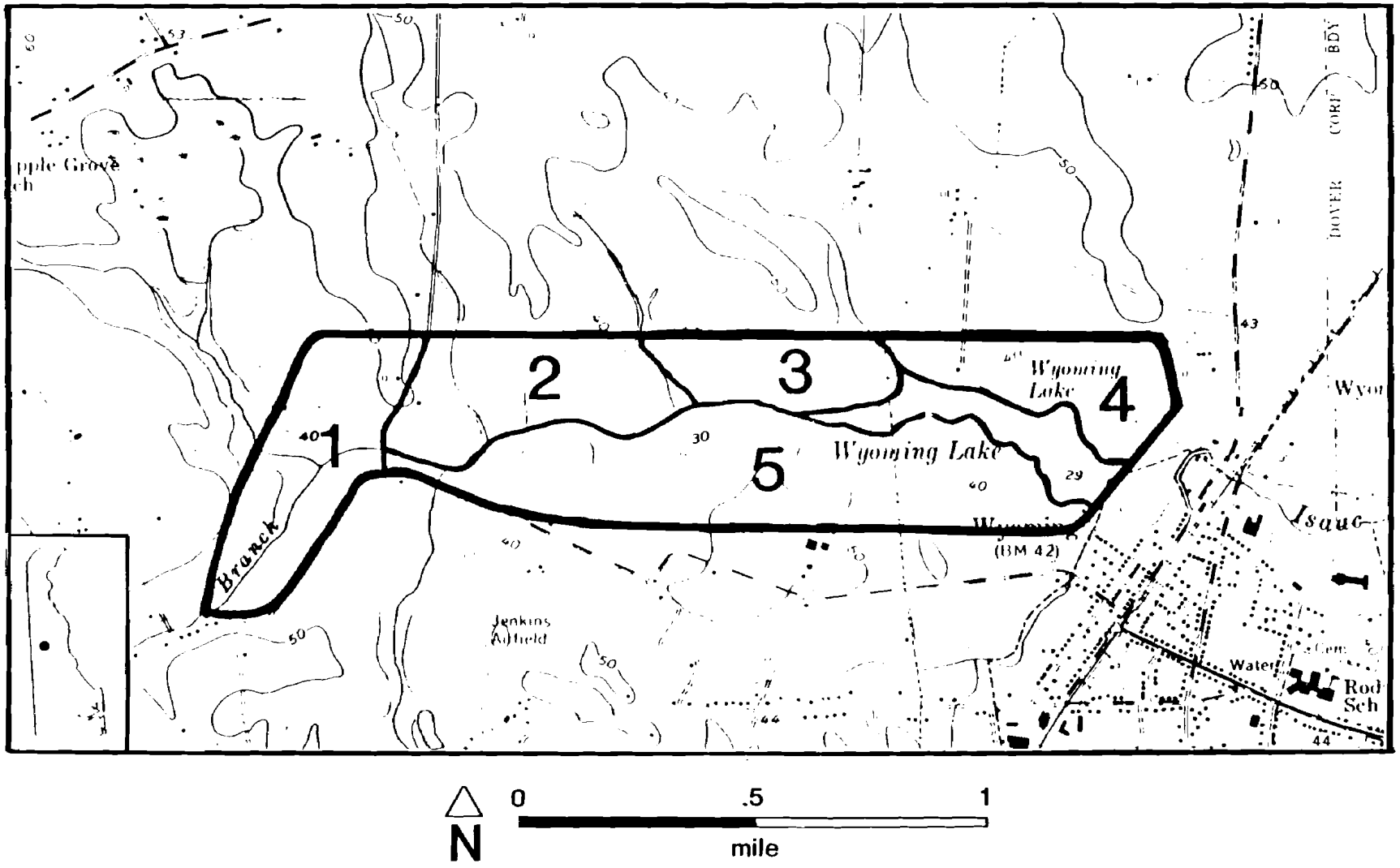


FIGURE 22

Subarea Locations – Derby Pond Study Area 7

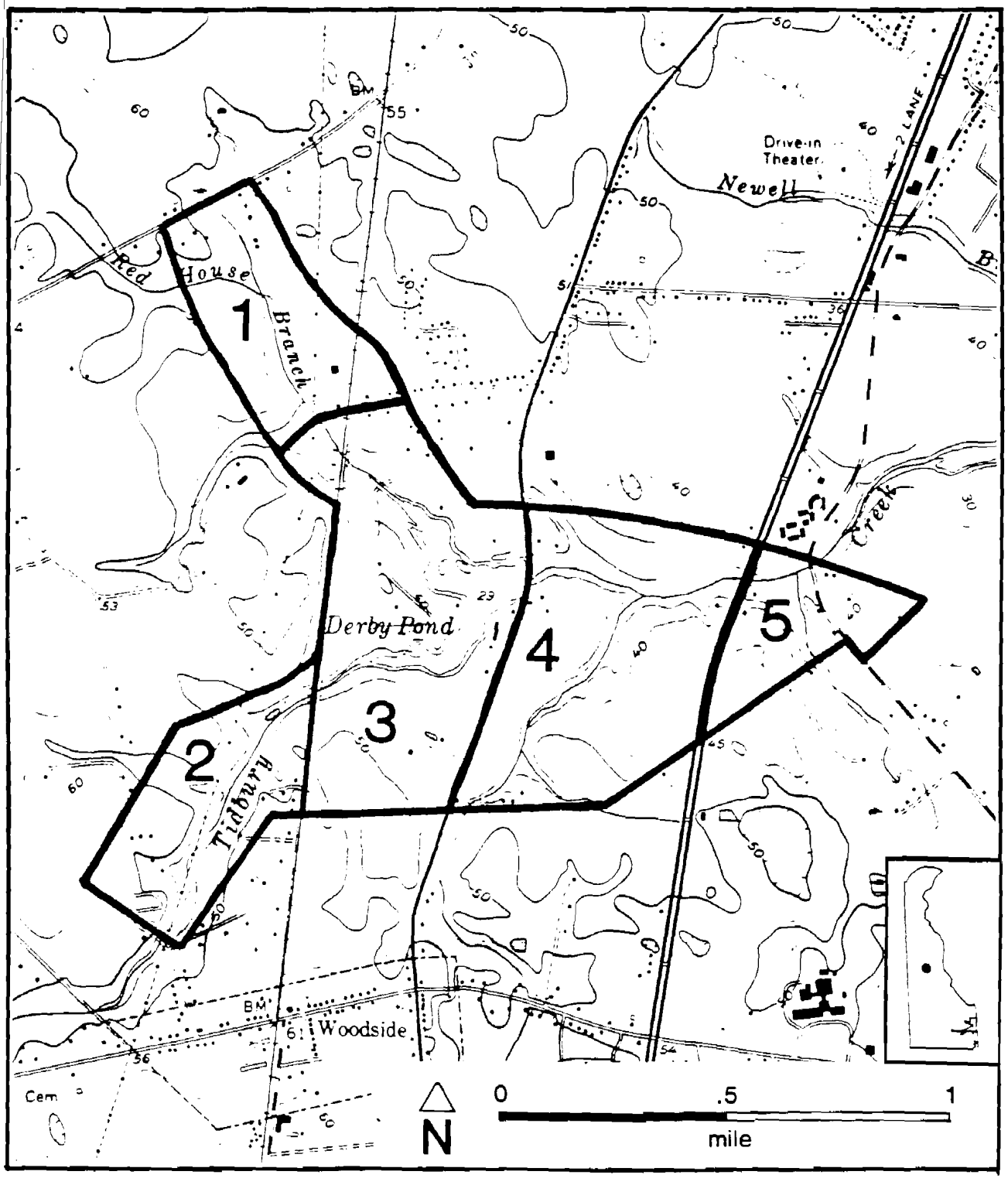
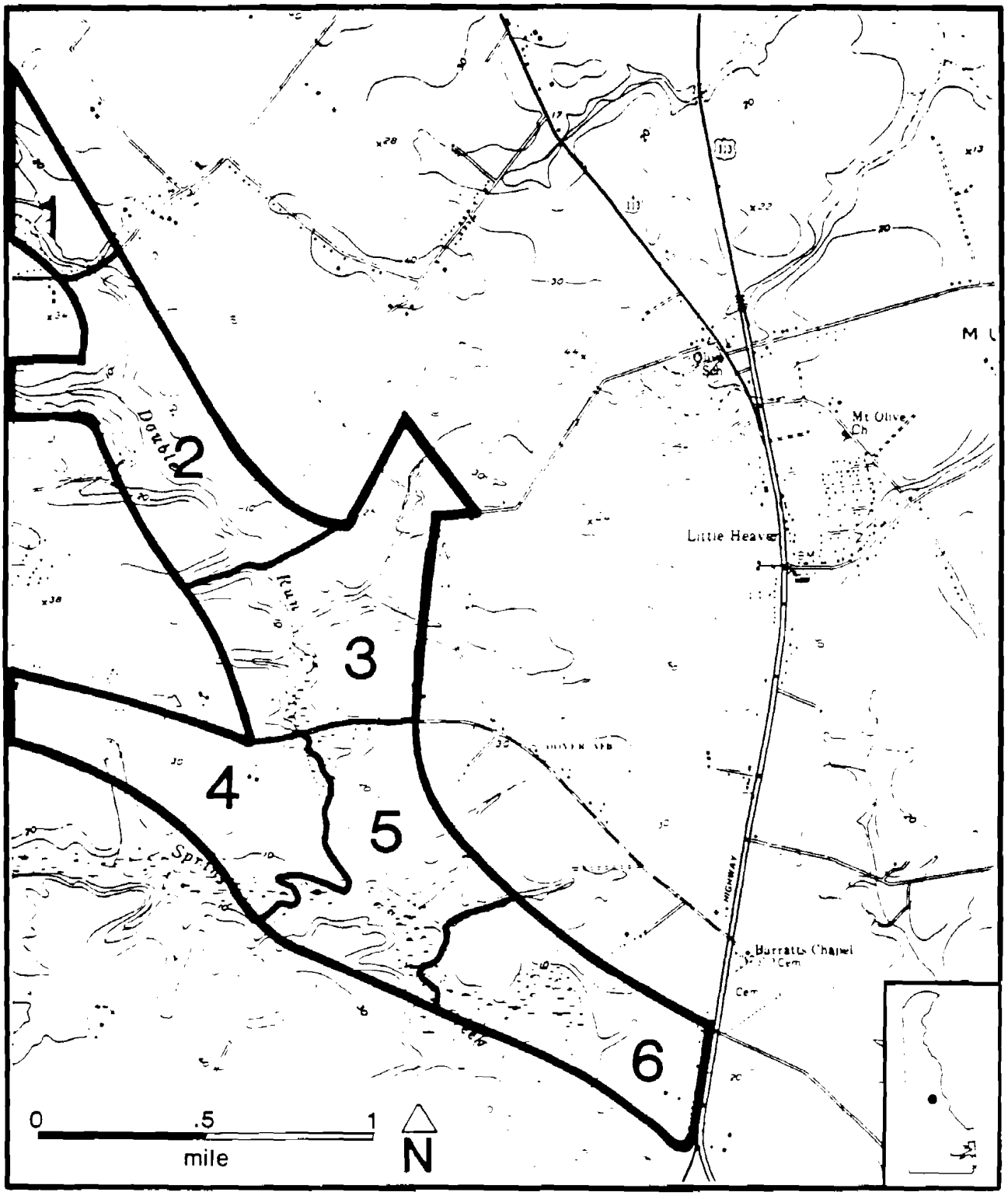


FIGURE 23

Subarea Locations – Double Run/Spring Creek Study Area 4



After all appropriate surface and subsurface testing was completed, an additional survey was made of standing structures and potential historic site locations indicated in the original report (Custer et al. 1984: Attachments II and III). The object of the additional visiting of structures was to see if any of the recorded standing structures had been destroyed since their recording and to ascertain if any historical archaeological resources might be associated with these standing structures. Similarly, potential historical archaeological site locations, which were noted in the original planning study on the basis of analyses of Beers' and Baist's atlases, were visited to see if ruins or other indications of possible historical archaeological sites were present. Field methods for this portion of the study consisted of augering, probing, checking for surface indications of modern disturbance, and simple surface inspection of the terrain looking for artifacts and ruins or foundations.

All sites found during the surface and subsurface phases of the investigation were given State of Delaware Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) numbers and archaeological site numbers and Delaware archaeological survey site forms were completed and filed with the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (BAHP) in Dover. Additionally, Delmarva Archaeological Data System (DADS) forms were completed for all prehistoric sites found so that they could be recorded in the DADS computerized data bank. All artifacts recovered were washed and marked with Island Field Museum accession numbers in accordance with BAHP policies and guidelines on artifact processing and curation.

RESULTS

GENERAL SURVEY RESULTS

The presentation of the results of the survey will be divided into two parts. First the results of the general surface and subsurface testing will be noted. Second, results of the specific survey of standing structures and other potential historical archaeological sites will be presented. Three large private collections (one each from Areas 6, 10, and 12) were also catalogued as part of the survey and are presented as Appendices II, III, and IV.

The results of the general survey will be presented for Kent County Study Areas 3 through 10 and 12 (Figure 4). See Custer and Bachman 1986 for a report on the New Castle County study areas 1, 2, and 11. Maps of site locations, tables of locational data, tables of cultural historical data, and summary discussions of some of the more interesting sites will be presented. Appendix V provides a detailed description of the site attributes recorded and listed in the summary tables. Study areas are discussed in order from north to south.